IN THIS ISSUE
BUILDING A THIRD CLASS CITY
THE FABRIC OF OUR CITIES
METCALF-McCLOSKEY ACT;
FOLSOM ACT REVISIONS
LEGAL RESTRICTIONS CONTROLLING
BUILDING CONSTRUCTION
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BUILDING A THIRD CLASS CITY
By Ada Louise Huxtable

12 LEGISLATIVE REPORT
By Legislative Committee N.Y.S.S.A.

18 THE FABRIC OF OUR CITIES
By Morris Ketchum, Jr.
President American Institute of Architects

23 METCALF-MCCLOSKY ACT ACQUIRES A NEW LOOK
The Folsom Law Revisions
By Samuel M. Kurtz, A.I.A.

24 LEGAL RESTRICTIONS CONTROLLING BUILDING CONSTRUCTION
By Gilbert R. Bischoff
Associate Professor City College, City of New York

14 SCIENCE BUILDING — STATE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE AT GENESEO

15 INFIRARY — STATE UNIVERSITY AT BINGHAMTON

16 THE SAMUEL PALEY PLAZA IN N. Y.

30 REPORT ON FAMILY LIVING IN HIGH APARTMENT BUILDINGS — BOOK REVIEW
By Roger Spross

32 NEWS & VIEWS

44 LETTERS

44 INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

The Cover — see page 14

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FENESTRA
BUILDING A THIRD CLASS CITY*

by Ada Louise Huxtable

The noted architectural critic of The New York Times feels that New York City's public buildings run from "Budget Banal to Modern Miscarriage" which she thinks is due to "apathy, inertia and lack of vision." She doesn't like to see this happen to "the most esthetically sophisticated of cities", and makes what we consider to be valid and constructive recommendations.

"THE DESIGN HERE IS DAUMIER third-class carriage style," said New York's new Parks Commissioner, Thomas Hoving, looking over a standard expanse of concrete playground in Chelsea recently. "That was all right in the W.P.A. days."

What was all right for the W.P.A. has become New York's permanent public works style. It runs the full scintillating scale from Budget Banal to Modern Miscarriage, a current aberration that takes flying leaps out of routine pedestrian into heavy-footed jazz. The first plods dully across the New York scene; the second falls flat on its face. It is enough to make citizens cry (the City Club has done so, in its past denial of the Bard Awards to public structures) and strong architects weep.

With pitifully few exceptions, the parks, playgrounds, zoos, housing, schools, libraries, administration buildings, highways, parking garages, sanitary facilities, subways, street furniture and signs and graphics that are part of the multi-million dollar civic construction and design program carried out by or through city agencies every year have one predictable consistency. Their uniform lack of distinction and delight could not be more successfully achieved if they were the result of a conscious conspiracy of mediocrity.

OBSTACLE RACES

The cause is not conspiracy, however, but something more like a municipal meatgrinder. The city's procedures could have reduced the Parthenon to a pulp. The emphasis is on form and affidavit filing under a multiplicity of delaying departmental jurisdictions and reduction of all ideas to the cheapest familiar formula through economic rather than design review. No part of the process puts the stress on better solutions, where it belongs. There are no standards set at the top.

The few attempts to break the negative mold — Kelly and Gruzen's Chatham Green and Towers middle income apartments, Marcel Breuer's work for Hunter College and some spotty upgrading of schools since the 1950's nadir, to cite some non-conforming examples — take on the character of obstacle races with dream sequences. Only persuasion, persistence and special pleading buck the bureaucratic barricades. Almost any architect who has worked with the city will tell you that it is a time-consuming business at fees below the going commercial rate, calculated to reduce all design to the lowest common denominator. And it does just that.

All of which leads to the inevitable question: why? The proper Bostonians can come up with a new city hall and a new state complex in the city's government center now under construction that are creative, colorful, contemporary buildings of thoughtfully considered purpose and plan, but New York plays the same old piecemeal game of civic center patching, compounding errors of plannings and design with routine packaging or big name gift wrapping.
The New Yorker returning from Europe where he has seen the sympathetic execution of municipally-sponsored amenities in housing design is faced with the spiritless vista of housing that makes the Daumier third-class carriage style seem an extravaganza of outré inventiveness.

The answer is apathy, inertia, and lack of vision. It is the absence of the right kind of architectural professionalism at the highest levels of city administration. The same old formulas are good enough. The same old firms are good enough. The same old processes are good enough. It is fully evident that they are not, but without a sophisticated, thoroughly expert understanding of what really is good enough, or what the current standards of achievement are in the private sector of design, there can be little improvement. Nor can an ultimate of excellence be created. Recognition and knowledge on the policy-making level are the first necessary steps to better municipal building.

It took President Kennedy's architectural directive - an executive order - to begin to pull a few better buildings out of the murky mess of federal patronage and regulations. In essence, Governor Rockefeller did the same thing with the huge building program of the State University Construction Fund. But in addition to setting design standards by putting live architectural administrators in charge, legislation made operating and financing independent of routine state procedures.

The solution, therefore, is in both policy and administration. Mayor Lindsay's proposal to bring separate building and housing departments and activities together in a single administrative grouping with a single head, strongly urged by his housing consultants' recent report, could be the initial important step in bringing logic and efficiency to the city's construction program. This is essential to the realization of architectural quality.

The suggested expansion of the Bureau of the Budget into a Bureau of Planning and Budget should broaden the perspectives by which designs are presently judged. The changes being made in department and program heads could bring the kind of professionalism and standards to the city that it so badly needs. Fees, supervision schedules and techniques of architectural selections need to be reviewed. Procedural reforms within departments could cut red tape to speed up building at immense savings.

The ultimate irony, of course, is that in this age of exceptional architectural vitality, when the average of brilliant and even beautiful solutions to urgent building needs is extraordinarily high, New York is just not with it. Its sluggish creative current is out of the mainstream of today's architectural performance. The scandal is that this should happen not in some backwater, but in the most esthetically sophisticated of cities.

What is needed as a start is just exactly the kind of civilized, critical comprehension long absent from official circles in New York, that was implicit in Mr. Hoving's urbane and knowing remark. Judgement, wit and style grace life and art, and any city worth calling great.
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AT THE HALF-WAY POINT the 1966 session has produced a total of 8,475 bills and 181 resolutions in both houses. Very few of the bills have come out of committees since the Legislature has concerned itself with other matters. However important legislation looms ahead and the time for action is at hand. The Association has been working with other interested groups in the preparation of a Statute of Limitations bills, which it hopes to introduce this session. A "Steering Committee" of NYSAA consisting of sub-chairmen, Leo Stillman, Multiple Dwelling Law; John Y. Sloan, Multiple Residence Law and John Quackenbush, State Building Code, met with F. A. Evans, Jr., H. I. Feldman, Robert Gromley, Advisory Counsel and Joe Addonizio in Albany and reviewed many of the professional bills that are noted in this report.

SAFETY ENGINEERS — S.I. 689, Mackell: A.I. 1014, LaFauci, referred to Education Committees. The same bill, with slight modifications, passed the Legislature at the last session but was vetoed at our suggestion by the Governor because it opens the door wide for the practice of "safety engineering" without any substantial qualifications, by the simple device of filing an affidavit by an applicant that he has practiced as a safety engineer (there is no such designation in the Education Law) for 9 years and is a citizen.

ACTION: Recommended opposition because it would place safety engineers on a par with professional engineers without similar qualifications.

PROFESSIONAL FORESTRY — S.I. 281, Barclay: A.I. 665, Crawford, referred to Education Committees. Provides for licensing persons practicing professional forestry, setting up appropriate standards and specifically prohibiting practice of architecture. Our support had been solicited.

ACTION: Recommended no action since this is not within the scope of the architectural profession although we approve of foresters not practicing architecture.

HOLD HARMLESS BILLS — Three identical bills, all referred to the Judiciary Committees: S.I. 1638, Bernstein: A.I. 3769, Yoswein: S.I. 2142, Liebowitz. Makes void and unenforceable any contract which exempts party from liability for injury to person or property caused by negligence, in execution or performance of contracts.

ACTION: Recommended opposition since this would make it impossible for any architect or engineer to enter into any kind of contract or obtain any insurance coverage. We have successfully opposed similar bills in the past.

A.I. 2298, M. ABRAMS, JUDICIARY. Would strike out provision that agreement in contract whereby architect, engineer or surveyor are indemnified by contractors for damages from liability arising out of defects in plans or specifications "acquired or used" by such architect, engineer or surveyor.
ACTION: Recommended opposition and ask for withdrawal since practitioners assume responsibility for any such plans. It would be foolhardy for any of those professionals not to check such plans for possible defects before placing his seal and signature on them. In any case Chapter 375 of the Laws of 1965 relieves the contractor from indemnifying anyone else for errors or defects over which he has no control. Therefore the words “acquired or used” in this law would have no effect upon the courts.

SINGLE CONTRACTS –
- S.I. 507, Wilson, Cities Comm. (Applies to housing)
- A.I. 195, Russo, New York City Comm. (Applies to schools)
- A.I. 791, Green, Mays & Means Comm. (Applies to housing)
- A.I. 1483, Blakeman, General Laws (Applies to projects over $50,000.)

All provide for discretionary power to decide if single bids should prevail over multiple bids.

ACTION: Recommended approval on discretionary basis only.

M.D.L. AND M.R.L. BILLS – Will be reviewed by respective committee chairmen, who will make recommendations. Thus far there has been little legislation of importance in this field but there will be other legislation of interest to architects in this session.

CONVENTION RESOLUTIONS REVIEWED – The Steering Committee reviewed mandated legislative items that were adopted at the 1965 Convention as follows:

RESOLUTION IV – Licensing of Contractors. Committee’s opinion was that the views of contractors organizations should be sought before such legislation is introduced. Preferably such legislation should be initiated by the contractors themselves.

RESOLUTION IX – Statute of Limitations to provide for a proper period of time for which the architect is responsible for his professional services. Bill prepared and is expected to be introduced in this session.

RESOLUTION X – Education Law to eliminate all exemptions, cubages or square foot areas for all new buildings and alterations, except bona fide farm buildings. Committee recommended that this item be considered by the Joint Legislative Committee to Revise the Education Law. (If supported by J. L. C. possibility of passage better.)

RESOLUTION XI – Education Law. To amend so as to require that applications filed with plans contain signature and seal of the architect or engineer filing same. Committee recommended similar action as for Resolution X.

RESOLUTION XIII – Hospitals & Health Committees of NYSAA and New York Chapter AIA had recommended legislation to provide for one or more registered architects to serve on the State Hospital Review and Planning Council. Committee recommended placing the matter before Governor Rockefeller requesting his cooperation as a matter of practical application to achieve earlier action.

COUNCIL ON ARCHITECTURE – Two important bills (for architects) have just been introduced by Senator Whitney North Seymour and Assemblyman S. William Green creating a Council on Architecture: S.I. 2908; A.I. 4648, composed of 5 members appointed by Governor, with at least 3 to be licensed architects to encourage excellence in architecture and preservation of public buildings; appropriates $50,000 for Council and $2 million for grants to local governments. S.I. 2909; A.I. 4645, provides for commission of 9, 3 to be appointed by Governor, 3 Senators and 3 Assemblymen to study administration of real property taxation and its effect on land use, planning, preservation of landmarks and architectural excellence; appropriates $75,000. Action will be taken after study by Committee.

NOTE: Additional Legislative Reports will be issued as their need occurs.
Designed by Kahn & Jacobs, Architects of New York, this Science Building, scheduled for use in the 1967-1968 academic year, will include general, elementary, advanced and research physics laboratories; general analytical, organic and research chemistry laboratories; paleontological laboratory; earth science laboratories, and a physical and inorganic chemistry laboratory. It will be part of the $22 million dollar expansion program for the State University College at Geneseo being carried out under the direction of the State University Construction Fund.
This two-story Infirmary was designed by the firm of Quinlivan, Pierik & Krause, Architects of Syracuse, N. Y. It will have a clinic area for out-patient treatment and examinations as well as a 30-bed capacity in-patient area. The resident nurses’s quarters will be on the ground floor. The infirmary is part of the $50 million expansion program to be completed at the State University at Binghamton by 1970. Coordinating the development program is the Construction Fund established by the 1962 Legislature at the request of Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller to expedite the construction of facilities to meet the State University's Master Plan requirements.
THE SAMUEL PALEY PLAZA

An experiment to provide for the enjoyment of the out-of-doors in the heart of a city.

Sponsor: Greenpark Foundation
Location: 3-5 East 53 Street, York
Designers: Zion & Breen Associates
Architectural Consultant: A. Preston Moore
Architectural Modelmaker: Alexander & Jones, Inc.
Real Estate Consultant: James H. Biggart Douglas L. Elliman & Co.

Like many other cities, New York has become increasingly congested as new and larger buildings have risen to take care of our growing commercial and residential needs. As a New Yorker William S. Paley, Chairman, Columbia Broadcasting System has long been convinced that, in the midst of all this building, there ought to set aside occasional spots of open space where our residents and visitors can sit and enjoy themselves as they pause in their days' activities.

When he was casting about for an appropriate way to create a memorial to his father, Samuel Paley, who died in 1963 after a long and productive life largely spent in two great American cities, it occurred to him that to provide one such area in the very center of our greatest city would be the kind of memorial that would have pleased his father most. And so the Greenpark Foundation was established to create and administer the Samuel Paley Plaza at 3-5 East 53rd Street, between Fifth and Madison Avenues.

The location, just east of Fifth Avenue, is in the midst of a heavily concentrated area of stores, hotels, offices, and museums. It is between two of the world's most favored avenues for strollers and shoppers. It is close to bus and subway travelers. It is at the center of that part of the city most frequented by visitors. Altogether, it seemed an ideal place to try a new experiment of the out-of-doors in the heart of the city.
Consisting only of 4200 square feet on the north side of the street, the property has a frontage of 42 feet. The size of the plot is central to his concept that small areas in urban communities can be used for park purposes and that this can be done attractively and invitingly. A talented landscape architect and site planner, Robert L. Zion, of Zion and Breen Associates, was commissioned to prepare plans and drawings. A detailed model was built from these drawings. Construction and plantings are expected to be finished by the early summer of 1966.

The basic plantings in the plaza will be twenty-four full-grown locust trees, placed at ten-foot intervals, the tops which will form a natural foliage canopy over the entire site. At the rear, there will be a high “waterwall” designed to provide an effective visual background, to soften traffic noises, and to give a pleasant and relaxing sound. The side walls, planned to give an expansive air to a relatively confined area, will consist of high, gently-rounded concrete arches, with brick and occasional mirrored paneling to further an aspect of spaciousness. The flooring of the plaza will be soft grey granite sets arranged in a fan pattern.

It is an integral part of the idea of the plaza that it provide a comfortable and relaxing place for people to refresh themselves. Instead of the traditional benches, there will be individual chairs. Coffee, soft drinks, and sandwiches will be available at a kiosk, which will be a central architectural feature of the plaza. The plaza will be suitably lighted to make its use possible during the evening. From time to time concerts, sculpture and painting exhibitions and other cultural events will be arranged.

While the primary purpose of the plaza will be to provide an attractive outdoor resting place in the midst of a huge city, he hopes that it will have equal importance as an experiment in a new kind of small urban park. It is still possible, course, to acquire large tracts of land for traditional parks in some of the outlying areas of our major cities. But there is a need also to have more parks of this kind in central urban locations where the population of residents, commercial employees, and visitors is most concentrated. In order to make most of such relatively little area new approaches, new designs, and new techniques seem necessary. The Samuel Paley Plaza is but one example of how a small site can be treated. But one of its promises would be fulfilled if it served as a pilot project that inspired others to undertake similar ventures and proved that small parks can be made inviting and add greatly to the variety and delight of city life.

The plaza will contain a small plaque with the following inscription:

This Plaza Is Set Aside
In Memory of Samuel Paley,
1875-1963,
For the Enjoyment of the
People of New York.
THE FABRIC OF OUR CITIES

Address by Morris Ketchum, Jr., President
The American Institute of Architects

at the presentation of a
Citation for Excellence in Community Architecture
to the City of Charleston at the Annual Meeting
of the
South Carolina Chapter, AIA
Charleston, South Carolina
January 29, 1966

THE ARCHITECTS OF AMERICA have sent me here to honor you. But I have also come to convey you their gratitude, because what you have done here extends far beyond the boundaries of your gracious city.

In Charleston, you have preserved, tangibly and beautifully, and irreplaceable part of the past. This is a splendid thing to have done, but you have done more. You have recognized and preserved not only the building and the neighborhood but the topographic and natural forms of landscape and cityscape, the views and landmarks, the details and textures — all the rich variety and diversity of your heritage.

Diversity is the spice of cities!

You have also avoided the lifelessness of the museum and the preciousness of make-believe. In doing, you have made yesterday a vital part of today and tomorrow.

Most of all, you have given us a lesson, not merely in preservation, but in urban conservation.

We live in a society founded on the concept of mass production stimulated by predictable obsolescence. Because we have been rich, we have never learned to be frugal. We are the most wasteful people on earth. In the midst of plenty, it may not be important, perhaps, to waste the tangible and replaceable. But when the habit of wastefulness extends to irreplaceable symbols, we are in danger of losing something that can never be recaptured.

Like all people, primitive and contemporary, we live by symbols. In this complex world of mass communications, our symbols often become slogans. In the recent issue of Life magazine on cities, Peter Blake spoke of the proliferation of "throwaway architecture" and our casualness toward the value of permanence. Our symbol, he said, has been the open road, that great central theme of mobility. We have moved and shifted and migrated by horse and covered wagon, by train and automobile, and now by jet. We continue to suffer from the notion that the place where we may be isn't terribly important, because in time we will go somewhere else — even when, perhaps, there is no place to go.

Consider another symbol, free enterprise. Who could question it or attack it? It is an article of faith and rightly so. But, as with free speech, how far should it run? To the extent that I can drive my car across your lawn, perhaps? Obviously, you will say no. Less clear is the amount of freedom that should be given an individual to make a use of his own property which acts against the best long-term interests of the community.

The results of this are painfully apparent — the sprawling, meanly-designed subdivision, the blighted downtown section, the slum buildings that become more profitable the more that they deteriorate, the
relentless multiplication of garish street advertising.

Some of us worry about curbing such individual actions as possible limitations of American freedom. But are they? In almost every other aspect of American life, we have chosen to subordinate individual enterprise to the welfare of the community. This same principle must be applied to the betterment of our cities if those cities are to survive and prosper.

The city forms the environment in which most of us live yet we have mistreated this setting in which we work and play, in which the lives of our children are formed and in which future generations will be expected to survive and grow to maturity. The city sets the quality of life for every American. It should be a place which enriches our lives and liberates our mind and spirit. If all of us strive for that goal, now and in the future, it can be achieved.

Effective redevelopment of our cities, and the preservation of an urban fabric of vitality and beauty, depend upon the broadest possible base of public support. Yet there can be no effective public support unless there is also public understanding.

The public must be taught to understand that the past is an essential element of the future of our cities rather than something to be used up and thrown away in the name of progress.

To convince them, preservationists must not exaggerate their claims. They must limit themselves, as you have in Charleston, to the best buildings and neighborhoods and selective instead of wholesale urban conservation.

In these days of unlimited urban growth, of changing social and economic patterns, we cannot hope to save every fragment from the past. An imaginative blending of old and new, past and present, adds spice to the cityscape. It is a sound basis for the best results in urban design.

Preservation would be trivial pastime if it meant only that we should convert into museums every place where Washington slept, Mark Twain lived, Whitman thought, or Mencken drank. Judging from the number of places that Washington is believed to have slept, he richly deserved his years of quiet retirement at Mount Vernon. Mark Twain, it seems, lived nearly everywhere. This point is fairly obvious, I think, but the principle is important. What should we strive to save? History? Souvenirs of famous events? Purity of style in architecture? And what should we do with the structure? Restore it, relentlessly, to its earliest state? Trick it up and turn it into one more museum, walling it off from the daily world? In general, my own answer to all of these questions is a forceful no.

I submit that it's our job to save architectural excellence not architectural mediocrity. Now a moment of history or even purity of style, though both might also be involved. The fundamental point, I think, is that we should save outstanding buildings not because so much of our past architecture was good, but because so much of it was mediocre. We cannot afford to destroy the few examples of excellence that have been left to us. Our cities desperately need variety and delight, not merely in the idiom of one era or moment, but the expressions of variety and delight that have been provided by different men at different times in the course of our country's development. Heaven knows we have little enough an antiquity and visible tradition; we must protect what remains of this heritage against bulldozer and its master, the land speculator.

We do, in fact, have a rich heritage. The proof lies all around us in your city. It lives, too, in Georgetown, Jackson Square, Beacon Hill, Society Hill and Brooklyn Heights. It lives in many of our early towns. Another important point lies hidden here, too, I believe.

It is the relative value of saving the single building and the neighborhood or area as a whole. We do, of course, have single treasures to save. They exist at both community and national levels. This is why we deplore the callous expediency of tampering with the United States Capitol building and watch jealously over the White House. This is why we lament the passing of Pennsylvania Station in New York. It is also why we are laboring diligently to preserve the historic Octagon in Washington and to restore it to an appropriate state.

To this end, we will ask the 1966 convention of the Institute to approve the purchase of additional land for our new headquarters building. The additional land will not only permit a larger headquarters building; it will also make possible a larger garden and a lower height for that building that will enhance, not dominate, the Octagon. The profession of architecture owes this to its own heritage.

At the community level, however, the problem is more often one of preserving and developing not only a building or a group of buildings but the character of the neighborhood and community.

The preservation of Society Hill in Philadelphia illustrates how old structures and the neighborhood can be protected and in fact enhanced by new buildings of a harmonious contemporary design at the periphery of the old area. This is in contrast to the historic Georgetown section of Washington, where the edges of the district have been spoiled by new copybook Colonial and other attempts at the production of instant history. Compatible design, in the idiom of its own day, will provide the harmony that imitation cannot.

This is but one aspect of the problem. It is also a fact that it is useless to preserve a building which will be lost in a sea of urban ugliness and confusion.

Let me read a paragraph from a recent newspaper editorial:

(continued on page 22)
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THE FABRIC OF OUR CITIES
(continued from page 19)

"Here it is, a city hailed as the world capitol of business, finance, commerce and the arts, but at the same time impoverished. A city degraded by its slums, its dirty streets, its unclean air, its polluted waters. A city clogged with unmanageable traffic, and with a transit system indifferent in quality, ridden by debt and deficit. A city continually troubled over a school system unable to rise above mediocrity, deserted for that reason and kindred others by thousands of middle-class families seeking a better way of life in the suburbs . . . A city short of parks, short of water, short of civic pride, short of citizen leadership."

The editorial was published in the New York Times and it referred to my own city of New York. New Yorkers now pin their hopes on a new civic administration.

In one degree or another, these same charges can be made against any city in America. The American city has not grown ugly because it has used the wrong cosmetics. It has grown ugly because it has lost economic, social, administrative, and visual coherence; because it is congested and its transportation system is obsolete; because there is a growing gulf between the rich and poor who live in it. It is time for a change.

There is not one among us who does not have something to contribute to the betterment of our cities.

The Institute and its 160 chapters are waging, as you know, a nationwide war against urban ugliness. Through film and literature and speeches and demonstration projects, architects throughout the land are awakening the public. The results are showing everywhere — in our communities, in the response of government, in the full-throated clamor of the press.

This campaign is making great strides, and yet it must be recognized for what it is — a growing successful campaign to create visual perception and awareness, to make people see and recognize what they have been blind to throughout their adult lives.

Our new program of awarding regional citations for excellence in community architecture is the other side of the coin. By this means, we can hold up for public display and enlightenment our shining examples, the elements of the ideal city. These elements range from the platform core of Hartford and the downtown diversity of Oklahoma City to the redevelopment housing of Southwest Washington and to the preservation of the historic heart of Charleston for more than a quarter of a century through the labors of citizens like Albert Simons.

As we struggle with preservation, redevelopment, and beautification — all of them threads in the fabric of the city — what is it we are trying to create? What is the ultimate purpose of the city?

To serve as an efficient machine, a congenial gathering place, a concentration point for thinkers and innovators, a place to find endless variety and surprise and delight — these are surely worthy goals for the city. And yet there must be more. We, all of us, must do those things for our city that further man's knowing and deliberate participation in the history of his day; that give his mind an edge, his spirit a sensitivity, and his actions the color of love for his fellowman.

We have come far along this road, but we are only at the beginning of the journey. Nor do I harbor the illusion that the architect is a superbeing who can remake the city out of a blinding flash of esthetic inspiration. The visual expression of the city must emerge, not quickly and from one man's decisions, but slowly and painfully, out of long study and hard-won agreement. We cannot do it alone and, further, to do best what we can do, we must have a continuing dialogue with the politicians and the sociologists and lawyers and highway engineers; with the people who can restore downtown prosperity by moving back into the city; and with the poor who must occupy the low-income units we are called upon to provide for them. We are not gods, but servants of society, and we must never forget it.

Service is a great privilege when, to serve, is to make a genuine contribution to the community. You have served by preserving a wonderful and otherwise unrecapturable part of yesterday. You have gone further and married yesterday to today so that there will be a tomorrow worth having.

For this, we thank you!

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DON'T FORGET TO INCLUDE YOUR ZIP CODE NUMBER.

RESEARCH organizations often send questionnaires to architects asking which professional publications they read. If EMPIRE STATE ARCHITECT is one of those please tell them.
EARLY IN 1965 the administrative procedures involved in the implementation of the Metcalf-McClosky Act (Chapter 730, Laws of N.Y. 1964) relating to prior approval for the establishment of hospitals and related institutions, and approval of construction of additions or modifications, were met with dismay by hospital authorities, architects and others interested and concerned with the design, expansion, improvement and modernization of hospital facilities.

CUMBERSOME ADMINISTRATIVE SETUP

The details of these requirements were clarified to a representative group of about 100 members and guests of the Hospital and Health Committee of the N.Y. Chapter A.I.A. at a meeting held February 4, 1965. They were replete with burdensome, unnecessary and costly procedural stipulations, requiring detailed statements of financial reliability of the applicant and the program, the submission of plans and other information merely to obtain a decision or ruling concerning “the public need for the existence of the institution at the time and place and under the circumstances proposed . . .”.

AUTHORITY VESTED
IN BOARD OF SOCIAL WELFARE

The ultimate decision was the responsibility of the State Board of Social Welfare, and the application required the prior approval of a newly created State Hospital Review and Planning Council, in consultation with the State Department of Health of which it was to be a part. The seven regional councils then in existence were recognized as the State Hospital Review and Planning Council.

Very few questioned the necessity or intent of this law to reduce the rising costs of medical care by providing a means to determine the need for and a better distribution of hospital facilities, and to prohibit or limit the construction of unnecessary and costly duplicate medical services. But many were severely critical of the burdensome requirements established for this purpose. Eventually the Hospital and Health Committee of the New York State Association of Architects submitted a resolution to the N.Y. State Department of Public Welfare under the title “Suggested Changes in method of applying for approval of a hospital or nursing home project.” It contained many helpful ideas. In addition, the Governor’s Committee on Hospital Costs (the Folsom Committee) made recommendations which resulted in 1965 in comprehensive revisions to the Metcalf-McClosky Act.

THE FOLSOM ACT OF 1965

These revisions superseding Chapter 730 of the laws of 1964 are contained in Chapter 795 of the laws of 1965 as a new article number 28 of the public health law (the Folsom Act) effective February 1, 1966. It consists of amendments to the public health law, the social welfare law, and the insurance law by repealing sections therein applicable to the regulation of hospitals and hospital services.

(continued on page 24)
METCALF-McCLOSKEY ACT
(continued from page 23)

EXPANSION OF AUTHORITY

The major change was to place the authority and responsibility for the enforcement of the provisions of the law concerning regulation of hospitals upon the State Department of Health; and to expand this authority to include "comprehensive responsibility for the development and administration of the state's policy with respect to hospital and related services, and all public and private institutions, whether state, county, municipal, incorporated or not incorporated, serving principally as facilities for the prevention, diagnosis or treatment of human disease, pain, injury, deformity or physical condition..." It includes by stipulation: a general hospital, public health center, diagnostic center, treatment center, rehabilitation center (other than a facility used solely for vocational rehabilitation), nursing homes, tuberculosis hospital, chronic disease hospital, maternity hospital, lying-in-asylum, outpatient department, dispensary and laboratory or central service facility serving one or more such institutions, except an institution sanitarium or other facility subject to the authority of the department of mental hygiene.

DEFINITION OF TERMS

A "nursing home" is defined as a facility providing nursing care for sick, invalid, infirm, disabled or convalescent persons in addition to lodging and board. "Hospital service" is covered by the broad terms of "the preadmission, outpatient, inpatient, and post discharge care provided in or by a hospital together with such other items or services as are necessary for such care and are provided by or under the supervision of a physician including nursing service, home care nursing, other paramedical services, ambulance service, service by intern or resident in training, laboratory service, medical social service, drugs, biologicals, supplies, appliances, equipment, bed and board". "Regulation" includes the approval of construction of these facilities, and "construction" is defined as "the erection, building, or substantial acquisition, alteration, reconstruction, improvement, extension or modification of a hospital including it's equipment; inspection and supervision thereof; and the studies, surveys, designs, plans, working drawings, specifications, procedures and other actions thereto".

NEW YORK CHAPTER A.I.A.
DISCUSSION MEETING HELD

Dr. John J. Bourke, Assistant Commissioner of the N.Y. State Department of Health, and Mr. Irving A. Mennen of the Department's Division of Hospital Review and Planning, and Mr. Louis V. Viola of the Division of Review of the Hospital Review and Planning Council of Southern New York were invited to discuss the new provisions of the Folsom Act at a meeting sponsored by the Hospital & Health Committee of the N.Y. Chapter A.I.A. on February 3, 1966. Fortunately, the "new look" inherent in the expanded jurisdictional authority of the Folsom Act as explained by Dr. Bourke has been implemented by vastly improved and simplified procedural requirements established by the State Department of Health.

Under the new law any medical facility subject to the authority of the State Department of Health requires the approval of that department. This approval is predicated upon the prior approval of one of the established seven regional councils, the New York State Hospital Review and Planning Council, (and of the Dept. of Social Welfare for a private hospital for profit under section 35 of the social welfare law).

PROCEDURE FOR APPLYING FOR APPROVAL

To initiate a project the new regulations permit application by a "letter of intent" addressed to the regional health director of the State Department of Health. A copy will be sent to the geographical regional council affected with a request for comment, and a copy will be sent to the State Department of Health in Albany. It was suggested that an applicant should first discuss the proposed project with the office of the regional health council for assistance in preparation of the letter of intent. A plan may be submitted but is not required. It is anticipated that it will be possible for the applicant to be notified of a determination within sixty days. The letter is followed by a formal two sheet, four page application which requires: a brief description of the project and its location, the expected date of construction contract award, its cost, anticipated architectural services, financing proposal and schematic plans. Cost of land need not be included. Details of the procedure are contained in the State Department of Health regulations, Part 710, "Approval of Hospital Construction" which are currently available from them.

"SUBSTANTIAL" IS DEFINED

These regulations indicate that a project will not be considered to be "substantial" if its cost does not exceed $50,000.00, it does not change bed capacity or facility for which it has been approved, and it does not violate the construction standards established by the State Department of Health. If it meets these conditions such a project does not require submission to State Department of Health or its approval. Limited as it is this definition is very significant.

CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS

REVIEW PROCEDURE

The construction standards of the State Department of Health and the review of the plans and specifications will be based upon Hill-Burton standards (U.S. Public Health Service Regulations Parts 53, 54 and 57) and their review methods. These are supplemented by Department of Health regulations Part 711 "Standards of Construction", a single architect/engineer code, now available from the Department as a guide for architects and owners. It was emphasized that these standards were minimal. The review procedure will not be of the check list type, and will be...
made in stages as planning advances, rather than when the drawings have been completed. This should prove to be a most desirable provision. Under the construction code arrangement it will be possible to make revisions to meet technological advances and unforeseen problems and conditions which could not readily be accomplished if it were part of the law itself.

OTHER ITEMS OF SIGNIFICANCE

Among other items of significance mentioned it was noted that applicants will be required to agree to authorize change orders during construction should state inspection indicate necessity for conformance with minimal standards of the construction code or to meet requirements of hospital operating certificates; nursing homes established on hospital sites will be eligible for one third grant from Hill-Burton funds and one third grant from State funds under Public Law 394; financing plans and planning will allow consideration for obsolescence; the proposed medical provisions and services are subject to review; and that the State Hospital Council will be required to promulgate rules and regulations concerning reasonable rates for such services.

It appears obvious that the Folsom Act and its related administrative procedures meets most, if not all of the criticism directed with such intensity against the Metcalf-McClosky Act.
LEGAL RESTRICTIONS
CONTROLLING BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

by Gilbert R. Bischoff, Associate Professor,
The City College
of The City University of New York

MAJOR NEW YORK STATE LAWS AFFECTING
BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

1. STATE BUILDING CONSTRUCTION CODE, 1951 and revisions (State Bldg. Code Bureau, N.Y. State Division of Housing and Community Renewal, 393 Seventh Ave., New York, N. Y., 10001)
   a) "A" Code — applicable to One and Two Family Dwellings, 1951 and 1954 amendments.
   b) "B" Code — applicable to Multiple Dwellings, 1953
   c) "C" Code — applicable to General Building Construction, 1956

   Each of above covers basic requirements as follows:
   Part 1 — General Provisions
   Part 2 — Space Requirements
   Part 3 — Structural Requirements
   Part 4 — Fire-Safety Requirements
   Part 5 — Equipment Requirements together with Tables and appendices.
   d) "P" Code — applicable to Plumbing, 1962
   e) "Generally Accepted Standards" applicable to State Building Construction Code, 1959
   g) List of Cities, Towns, Villages that have adopted State Building Construction Code, as revised.

2. NEW YORK STATE LABOR LAW, 1921 and revisions (New York State Labor Department, Albany, N. Y.)


   Also INDUSTRIAL CODE RULES (issued by the Board of Standards and Appeals of the State Labor Department, 11 North Pearl Street, Albany 7, N. Y. and 80 Centre Street, New York 13, N. Y.) which among others include the following:

   Rule No. 2 — Required Exists and Stair Enclosures, etc. 1924 & revisions
   Rule No. 9 — Sanitation, 1947
   Rule No. 13 — Fire Escapes accepted as required means of exit, 1916 and revisions
MULTIPLE DWELLING LAW, 1929 and revisions.

Applies to all cities with a population of 500,000 or more, (Buffalo and N. Y. C.). Controls Fire Protection and Safety, Light and Air, Sanitation and Health, of Buildings housing three or more families. Class A — permanent residential and Class B — transient residents. New Law Tenements were buildings as above built prior to 1929 and after 1901; Old Law Tenements were buildings as above built prior to 1901.

STATEWIDE MULTIPLE RESIDENCE LAW, 1952 and revisions. (Repealed the Tenement House Law of 1909)

Applies to all cities with a population of less than 500,000, and to all Towns and Villages. Controls as for the Multiple Dwelling Law above.

Also includes Rules and Regulations to carry into effect provisions of the Multiple Residence Law:

1. Fire-Alarm Systems in Hotels and Similar Dwellings
2. Fire Detecting Systems in Hotels and Similar Dwellings
3. Watchman's Clock Systems in Hotels and Similar Dwellings
4. Sprinkler Systems in Hotels and Similar Dwellings
5. Sprinkler Systems for Special Locations in Multiple Dwellings
6. Fire-Escape Systems
7. Motor-Vehicle Storage in New Multiple Dwellings or Upon the Premises Thereof.

PUBLIC HEALTH LAW, 1953 and revisions. (N. Y. State Department of Health and STATE SANITARY CODE as established by the Public Health Council of the State of N. Y.)

The Public Health Law relates among other provisions to the following:
Public Water Supplies; Sewerage and Sewage Control; Nuisances and Sanitation; Air Pollution Control (1957); Interstate Sanitation; Pesticide Control (1964); Hospitals (1965); Hospital Survey, Planning and Review (1960).

The State Sanitary Code has provisions among others relating to: Drinking Water Supplies; Swimming Pools and Bathing Beaches; Temporary Dwellings (Camps), Hotels, Lodging Houses, Boarding Houses; Barber Shops and Beauty Parlors; Service Food Establishments. Hospitals in New York State are also subject to review by the State Board of Social Welfare and State Hospital Review and Planning Council.


Rules and Regulations.


MISCELLANEOUS HEALTH DEPARTMENT CONTROLS. (Bureau of Environmental Sanitation, N. Y. State Department of Health).

a) The Operation of Swimming Pools and Bathing Beaches. Bulletin No. 27.

AIRPORTS. Consult Bureau of Aviation of the N. Y. State Department of Commerce, 112 State Street, Albany, N. Y. 12207

SCHOOLS AND SCHOOL SITES. Rules and Regulations of the Commissioner of Education, State Education Department, Albany, N. Y.

MAJOR NEW YORK CITY LAWS AFFECTING BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

ADMINISTRATIVE BUILDING CODE, 1937, last revision. (NEW Code ready 1965, under consideration, not yet adopted)

Major Provisions: Classification by Occupancy; Classification by Type of Construction; General Restrictions; Ventilation; Means of Egress; Materials, Loads and Stresses; Construction; Pre-
cautions During Building Operations; Fire Restrictive Construction; Heating Appliances; Combustion and Chimneys; Special Occupancy Structures; Elevators; Plumbing and Gas Fiping; Sprinkler Systems; Standpipe Systems; Places of Assembly; Reinforced Concrete and Plain Concrete Construction.

2. MULTIPLE DWELLING CODE (NYC) 1956.

Relates to overcrowding, sanitation, light and ventilation, heating, water supply and fire protection with respect to multiple dwellings as defined in the Multiple Dwelling Law, which provisions are in addition to, and not in substitution for the provisions of the Multiple Dwelling Code which apply to multiple dwellings.

3. ZONING RESOLUTION (NYC), latest complete revision effective 1961. Administered by the City Planning Commission and the N. Y. City Board of Standards and Appeals (variances and special permits); enforced by the Department of Buildings.

Attempts to define what may be built on any specific piece of land by control of use, area, bulk, and parking regulations; and defining provisions for non-conforming uses and non-complying buildings; and special height regulations applying around major airports.

4. FACTORY EXIT RULES (NYC), 1947, revisions and amendments

Controls fire escapes, stairs, egress, enclosures, ramps, roof egress, etc.

5. RULES OF N. Y. CITY BOARD OF STANDARDS AND APPEALS. Revised and updated as necessary.

Rules relate to safety and protection in work and installation of many building components, including among others: Oil Burners and Oil Storage Tanks; Smoking; Welding; Concrete Masonry; Erection, Alteration, Repairs, Excavation for, and Demolition of Buildings; Sprinklers; Wire Glass; Spraying and Drying of Paints, Varnishes, Lacquers; Fire Alarm; Fire Drills; etc.

6. CODES OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT (NYC).

Controls, etc. of: Fire Extinguishing Appliance; garage restrictions; oil selling stations; refrigeration; drugs and chemicals; paints; sprinklers; public assembly controls; control of tanks of inflammables; alarm systems; etc.

7. AIR POLLUTION CONTROL. Under commissioner of Department of Air Pollution Control.

Control of emissions of: combustion processes, incinerators, spray booths, dust handling and collection systems, dry cleaning equipment, ovens and industrial drying, manufacturing processes, etc.

8. OTHER REGULATIONS (NYC)

RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF WATER SUPPLY, GAS, AND ELECTRICITY. Controlling water supply service and connections, gas service and connections, electrical code, etc.

RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS (by boroughs). Controls sidewalk vaults, curb cuts, fencing vacant lots, permits to open or use streets, etc.

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS. Trees in the Streets.

DEPARTMENT OF HOSPITALS. Hospital Code.

Permits for New Buildings, Alterations and Repairs, and Certificates of Occupancy.

THE DEPARTMENT OF BUILDINGS AND HOUSING which enforces and inspects under most laws and regulations. The Division of Housing enforces the Multiple Dwelling Law.

BOARD OF STANDARDS AND APPEALS. Every new material, appliance, and construction system not defined by the Building Code must be tested by a legitimate laboratory and approved by the Board before the material can be used in N. Y. City.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS. Control of plans and specifications for all work on all public buildings and structures, including sewers, public baths, comfort stations not in public parks.

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND AVIATION. Control of all waterfront structures, airports, landing bases, use of marginal streets.

THE ART COMMISSION. Must approve works of art in public buildings, streets, squares, etc.

The BOARD OF EDUCATION and the BOARD OF HIGHER EDUCATION. Control of all public schools and public college buildings.

OTHER CONTROLS AND REGULATIONS (Generally outside of NYC)

COUNTY REGULATIONS. County Board of Health. May be County Department of Health to administer State Health Department Regulations. County Highway Department controls county roads, drainage on to highways and
1966

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Paramount Pictures

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Proskauer, Irving
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Proskauer, Ralph
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Prowler, Stanley W.
598 Madison Avenue, New York 22, N.Y.

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71 Park Avenue, New York 16, N.Y.

Przygot, Matthew L.
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Puchard, Carl I.
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Reinecke, Judd Stow
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Reihs, Paul
126 Genessee Street, Rochester 4, N.Y.

Renato, Daniel
1700 Niagara Street, Buffalo, N.Y.

Renaldo, James Anthony
955 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.
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<td>Smith, William</td>
<td>Cahill Road, Manlius, N.Y. 13104</td>
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<td>207 Rehbbahn Drive, Camillus, N.Y.</td>
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<td>51 Maple Drive, Great Neck, N.Y.</td>
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<td>16 Amherst Drive, Yonkers, N.Y.</td>
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<td>386 Park Avenue South, New York 16, N.Y.</td>
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<td>Smith, William</td>
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<td>Smith, Theodore L.</td>
<td>118-14 Queens Boulevard, Forest Hills, N.Y.</td>
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<td>Soper, Dudley E.</td>
<td>123 East 77th Street, New York 21, N.Y.</td>
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<td>Soper Howard W.</td>
<td>135 Eastern Boulevard, Watertown, N.Y. 13601</td>
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<td>Sorensen, Abel R</td>
<td>266 West End Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10023</td>
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<td>Sornick, Maurice D.</td>
<td>154 Front Street, Massapequa Park, N.Y.</td>
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<td>Sornick, Michael A.</td>
<td>1442 Bay 29th Street, Far Rockaway, N.Y.</td>
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<td>Soto, Serafin John</td>
<td>510 Farm Ranch Road, Bethpage, L.I., N.Y.</td>
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<td>Soulier, Zarch</td>
<td>37 West 57 Street, New York 19, N.Y.</td>
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<td>Souvern, Wayne Asmend</td>
<td>21 Edgewood Avenue, Larchmont, N.Y.</td>
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<td>Spang, David John (A)</td>
<td>374 Delaware Avenue, Buffalo 2, N.Y.</td>
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<td>Spaulding, Charles J.</td>
<td>228 Linwood Avenue, Buffalo 17, N.Y.</td>
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<td>Specter, David K.</td>
<td>355 Riverside Drive, New York 25, N.Y.</td>
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<td>Specter, Charles S.</td>
<td>250 Kings Point Road, Great Neck, N.Y.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Spelman, Walter, D.</td>
<td>131 Lakeview Avenue, Rockville Centre, L.I., N.Y.</td>
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<td>Speltering, Abraham</td>
<td>375 Fifth Avenue, New York 16, N.Y.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Spiegel, Siegmund</td>
<td>1975 Wilson Avenue, North Bellmore, N.Y.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spillane, Gerald W., Jr. (PA)</td>
<td>620 Columbus Turnpike, East Greenbush, N.Y. 1233 Theriot Avenue, Bronx 60, N.Y.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
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<td>Sweeney, Paul B.</td>
<td>272 Park Avenue, New York 22, N.Y.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Swatl, George F.</td>
<td>316 Landing Road S., Rochester 10, N.Y.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweeney, James R.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Swillcr, Donald</td>
<td>Office of Surgeon General, Department of Army, Washington 25, D.C.</td>
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<td>Swink, F. James</td>
<td>478 E. Tremont Avenue, Bronx 57, N.Y.</td>
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<td>Sweeney, James R.</td>
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<td>Szendy, Emil J.</td>
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<td>27-45 52 Street, Woodside 77, N.Y.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tabor, Emery S.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tal, Edgar A.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Talbot, Frederick Bates</td>
<td>217-41 135 Street, Queens, N.Y.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tallman, Carl G.</td>
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<td>Tanner, Emery S.</td>
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<td>Tappan, William Richard</td>
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<td>Tarfl, Alonzo de Bilbao</td>
<td>44 Madison Avenue, New York 22, N.Y.</td>
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<td>Tash, Moukhl K.</td>
<td>654 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10021</td>
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<td>Tashlick, William</td>
<td>54 West 16th Street, New York, N.Y. 10011</td>
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<td>Tast, Robert Charles</td>
<td>420 East Geneee Street, Syracuse, N.Y.</td>
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<td>Taus, Julius</td>
<td>1420 East 42 Street, New York, N.Y. 10016</td>
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<tr>
<td>Taylor, Mrs. Ann B. A.</td>
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<td>Taylor, Frederick E.</td>
<td>400 East 58 Street, New York 22, N.Y.</td>
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<td>Taylor, Gray</td>
<td>1055 East 42 Street, New York, N.Y. 10016</td>
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<td>Taylor, John W.</td>
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<td>Teddy, Gerald A.</td>
<td>440 East 58 Street, New York 22, N.Y.</td>
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<td>Teegen, Otto J., FAIA</td>
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<td>Tegeber, John, Jr.</td>
<td>1865 Becker Street, Schenectady, N.Y.</td>
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<td>Teich, Irving</td>
<td>44 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10021</td>
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<td>Teichman, Robert</td>
<td>177 Lagoon Drive W., Lido Beach, N.Y.</td>
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<td>Teichman, Richard A.</td>
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access roads on to county highways. State Highway Department has similar controls.


LOCAL UTILITY COMPANY OR AGENCY REGULATIONS—control of gas, water, sewer, electric service, telephone.

SOME GENERALLY ACCEPTED STANDARDS Outside NYC, see e), State Building Construction Code

NBFU—(National Board of Fire Underwriters, 85 John St., N. Y. 7, N. Y.) including among others:

a) National Electrical Code
b) Standards for Installations of Gas Appliances and Gas Piping.
c) Standards for Installation of Oil Burning Equipment.
d) Incinerators
e) Water Tanks — Construction and Installation

NFPA—(National Fire Protection Association, 60 Batterymarch St., Boston 10, Mass.)

Code for Protection against Lightning
Building Exits Code
Standards for Installation of Air Conditioning and Ventilation Systems.

ASA—(American Standards Association, 70 East 45 St., N. Y. 17, N. Y.)

Building Code Requirements for Excavations and Foundations.
Building Code Requirements for Masonry.
Building Code Requirements for Signs and Outdoor Display Structures.


Standard Methods of Fire Tests of Materials and Assemblies.

OTHER SPECIAL BUILDING CONTROL STANDARDS.

FHA—(Federal Housing Administration, Washington, D. C., 20411 and 175 Fulton Ave., Hempstead, N. Y. 11550)

a) Minimum Property Standards for One and Two Living Units, 1958, FHA No. 300.
b) Minimum Property Standards for Multifamily Housing, 1963, FHA No. 2600.

NYSSAA 1966 ANNUAL CONVENTION

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CHAPTER A. I. A.

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TIME • OCTOBER 6, 1966 TO OCTOBER 9, 1966

EMPIRE STATE ARCHITECT — MARCH-APRIL, 1966 / 29
BOOK REVIEW

Report on Family Living in High Apartment Buildings
By Elisabeth Coit, FAIA

Published by Public Housing Administration
Housing & Home Finance Agency


As an increasing number of families are now living in high-rise apartment buildings, experience shows that certain family and management problems arise which have not, thus far, been foreseen or properly provided for. Because many of these problems can be eliminated or minimized through design, architects will be interested in a publication of the HHFA's Public Housing Administration entitled "Report on Family Living in High Apartment Buildings" released in May 1965. It was prepared and written by New York Chapter's Elisabeth Coit, FAIA, whom many of us are privileged to know through her tenure at the New York City Housing Authority and elsewhere.

A compilation of local housing authorities’ responses to questionnaires and interviews, the report lists specific difficulties encountered — such as “awareness of neighbors” and “lack of separation of different home functions.” These are followed by suggestions — “placing rooms of like function against dividing partitions . . . set closets against dividing partitions” and “small foyer giving separate access to living room, bedrooms, and kitchen.”

Titles of various parts of the report include the Grounds, the Entrance, the Elevator and Public Corridor, the Exit Stairs, the Roof, the Dwelling, Tenant Storage, and the Laundry. All these sections stress safety factors such as how to discourage prowlers, how to avoid windows which are “difficult or frightening” to clean. “Swings, slides, and other fast-moving equipment are . . . dangerous in playgrounds without supervision . . . Pavement markings for Hop Scotch and Tic-Tac-Toe, if provided in the small playspots, will keep the older child sent to watch his younger brother or sister from becoming bored and drifting off.”

Some of the more pithy quotes are: “Thorny bushes are more effective than ‘Keep Off’ signs. High wire fences are . . . cagelike. A sea of parking lot . . . makes an island of the building group. A lobby unheated and bare . . . will discourage tenant pride (and make for a) lack of interest and responsibility for its appearance. Traffic and sitting should not be intermixed. Interior corridors (have a) dreary aspect. Apartments offer no chance for temporary withdrawal from the rest of the family . . . Draftsmen sometimes minimize furniture dimensions a bit, and are apt to place large items where heating risers or convectors will appear in fully developed plans . . . six inches along a bedside does not give room to make up a bed . . . A crib with its head against a heat riser and its feet overlapping with windows is probably as good a way to give the baby the sniffles as any other.”

The report is illustrated on every page with germane photographs and summarizes opinions based on experiences in such a widely-scattered places as San Francisco, Jersey City, Albany, Kansas City, Baltimore, New York, St. Louis, and even from Gutenberg, New Jersey.

Any contribution from Miss Coit should always be “required reading” for “housers.”

Roger G. Spross

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A.I.A. Citation To
Nelson A. Rockefeller

New York Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller was honored Thursday, Jan. 27, 1966 by The American Institute of Architects for his leadership in “furthering architecture, planning and the visual and performing arts.”

The Governor was presented an AIA Citation of Honor, highest tribute the Institute gives to an American, not an architect, who has helped to advance the cause of architecture and its allied arts through public service. The award is rarely given.

The citation was presented by Morris Ketchum Jr., FAIA, of New York national president of the Institute, during an invitational dinner at the Metropolitan Club in New York City.

Citing the Governor’s leadership as “both the chief executive . . . and as a private citizen of vast influence and prestige,” the award came as a result of a unanimous resolution of the Institute’s national board of directors.

Prior to the presentation, Ketchum detailed the mission of architecture in improving the nation’s environment, pointing out that “Only a great and inspired client, dedicated to improving the well being of every American, can make it possible to achieve this total objective.”

Calling Governor Rockefeller “this kind of client,” Ketchum added that “a great citizen and public servant of this state and nation has, through words and deeds, created the opportunity for progress toward a better, more livable and more beautiful America.

“He has demanded, and he and his administration have made it possible to create, an architecture worthy of our day and age. It is not just an architecture of single buildings. It is an architecture which includes entire civic and cultural centers, college and university campuses, housing and health facilities, parklands and recreation, highways and transportation networks. It is an environmental architecture embellished with the most creative achievements of the allied arts. Above all, it is based on the social, economic and political needs of the citizens it serves.”

TEXT OF THE CITATION
We Cite With Honor
Nelson Aldrich Rockefeller
Governor of the State of New York
In Recognition of
His leadership, as both the chief executive of a great state and as a private citizen of vast influence and prestige, in furthering architecture, planning and the visual and performing arts;
His insistence on fresh, unregulated solutions in the creation of educational buildings and other institutional structures, resulting in the architectural master planning for the college and university campuses of the State University of New York;
His interest and understanding of architecture and his leadership in the creation and endowment of schools for the arts, educational institutions and museums, and his support of individual artists in all artistic endeavors;
His demonstration to the public and to government that many social and political forces have combined at this moment in history both to compel interest in the arts and to justify that interest in practical as well as aesthetic terms. By his words and deeds he has merited the appreciation and commendation of our profession and its wholehearted encouragement and assistance.

A Resolution of the Board of Directors
January 27, 1966
The American Institute of Architects

Emerging Techniques of Architectural Practice
A Research Study by the Architectural Engineering Department at The Pennsylvania State University

Although the art of architecture remains basically the same creative process it has been for centuries, the business of architecture is changing radically, reports a research team from Pennsylvania State University. Their findings are now being released by the American Institute of Architects under the title, “Emerging Techniques of Architectural Practice.”

The report describes a search for, and a study of, existing and emerging techniques, technologies, and procedures being used by progressive architectural offices to increase the efficiency of their practice. While most of these new procedures are not revolutionary in themselves, together they constitute some significant new advances, many of which will be of value to individual offices throughout the United States, whatever their size or specialty.

New Techniques in Management and Business

The problems of office practice are many and varied, and techniques for practice improvement described in the report may well have application to many more of these problems than are treated. Nevertheless, the initial effort of this study has been directed toward management and business aspects of practice. In these areas alone, there are new and emerging techniques which are proving their worth at a surprising fast rate.

Financed by a grant from the AIA, researchers in the Architectural Engineering Department of the University, under the direction of Professor C. Herbert Wheeler, AIA, interviewed practitioners throughout the United States concerning details of their office practice. They were able to isolate several hundred emerging tech-

(continued on page 34)
EMERGING TECHNIQUES

(continued from page 33)

Techniques of practice, ranging from innovations in filing methods to the use of electronic data processing equipment to expedite design decisions. The research team screened and grouped their findings to identify nine general categories of techniques, now being practiced in some architectural offices, which they saw as potentially beneficial to the entire practice of architecture.

The nine over-all techniques, or "packages," as the report calls them, include such items as network planning, management science and systems development for greater efficiency in project management; cost management and quality and reliability control; and aids to office efficiency including improved communications, reproduction systems, computer technology and automated graphics.

Four Basic Categories

Assuming that the trend is toward increased use of such aids—a safe assumption—the Penn State researchers then devised a framework consisting of four aspects of architectural practice, and demonstrated how the emerging techniques might be employed wherever applicable. The aspects of practice considered are single-project management, production management of multiple projects, management of the practice, and business management.

Although the report does not represent itself as a textbook or instruction manual in the use of the newer techniques, it is sufficiently detailed to give the uninitiated reader some comprehension of such new techniques as network planning, management science, critical path and PERT scheduling, electronic data-processing equipment, ways of obtaining computer services, and others.

In addition to investigating the use of newer aids to design and scheduling, researchers found a growing concern with such aspects of practice as public relations, governmental relations and business development. Personnel management is also assuming greater importance as office staffs become larger and more diversified; the study reports increasing use of new techniques to familiarize staff with the entire operation of the office and of bettering employee morale and increasing competence.

Report Provides Yardstick

Expanded architectural services and the resulting complexity of operation are making it necessary for most firms to re-study their methods of computing fees. It appears that many architects are learning, for perhaps the first time, exactly how much it costs them to do business, and are beginning to keep a close watch on their operation in terms of fees.

It is recognized that not all the techniques cited in the report are now appropriate for adoption by all offices. Some may never be. The report can, however, provide any office with a yardstick by which to measure its own operation as well as a compendium of information about methods and techniques of practice which are now available to the profession.

The report will be available early in 1966 at a cost of $2 per copy to members and $3 per copy to non-members. Orders are now being taken. Direct orders to "Emerging Techniques," The American Institute of Architects, 1735 New York Ave., N.W., Wash., D.C. 20006.

A.I.A. Issues Policy Statement

The American Institute of Architects, through its secretary Oswald H. Thorson FAIA, issued the following statement of policy on January 5, 1966:
As amended at the June 1965 Convention, our Standards of Professional Practice provide:

3.1 A member shall support the interests, objectives, and Standards of Professional Practice of The American Institute of Architects.

Components of the Institute have requested us to render an interpretation of this provision of the Standards of Professional Practice. In connection therewith we have asked Counsel for the Institute to analyze the law relating to the right of members and prospective members of professional organizations to freedom of association with other professional and quasi-professional organizations. In view of that analysis, the Institute, superseding all previous statements, has determined to apply 3.1 as follows:

A. The Institute will not terminate any membership, request the resignation of any member, or take disciplinary action against any member, by reason of the fact that he is also a member of another professional or quasi-professional organization.

B. The Institute will not refuse to admit to membership any person by reason of the fact that said person is a member of another professional or quasi-professional organization.

C. No discriminatory action against any member of the Institute or against any non-member may be predicated upon membership in another professional or quasi-professional organization.

D. All members of the Institute and all applicants for membership in the Institute shall be required to support the interests, objectives, and Standards of Professional Practice of the Institute, and membership in another professional or quasi-professional organization which espouses different interests, objectives and Standards shall not excuse any member or applicant for membership from compliance with this requirement.

E. The Institute is of the opinion that the best interests of our pro-

(continued on page 36)
fession will be served if, as in most professions, there is one national organization, but the Institute will not interfere with the right of freedom of association of its members or prospective members with professional or quasi-professional organizations.

F. The foregoing statement of policy shall not be construed so as to render inoperative any of the other provisions of the Standards of Professional Practice or so as to excuse any member or applicant for membership from compliance therewith.

G. The foregoing statement of policy shall be applicable to all Regions, Chapters, State Organizations, and to all officers, directors, employees and officials of the Institute.

Central N.Y. Chapter A.I.A.
Graduate Scholarship In Architecture For The Academic Year 1966-67

The Central New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects has established a fund of $2,000.00 per academic year for a maximum of two years study leading to a master's degree in architecture or planning at an approved School of Architecture. Candidates must be permanent or student residents of the Central New York Chapter area comprising the counties of Broome, Cayuga, Chemung, Chenango, Cortland, Delaware, Franklin, Herkimer, Jefferson, Lewis, Livingston, Madison, Monroe, Oneida, Onondaga, Ontario, Oswego, Otsego, Saint Lawrence, Schuyler, Seneca, Steuben, Tioga, Tompkins, Wayne and Yates, and must possess or be a current candidate for a Bachelor of Architecture or equivalent in any school accredited by the National Architectural Accrediting Board. In addition he must be fully qualified for admission to graduate study at the institution chosen. Application forms are available from Deans of Schools of Architecture or corporate members of the Central New York Chapter A.I.A. Final selec-
tion will be made by the Central New York Chapter A.I.A. Committee on Awards and Scholarships. Selection will be based on the candidate’s architectural competence, educational background, extra curricular or community activities, leadership and need. The successful candidate will be known as the Central New York Chapter A.I.A. Scholar. Completed application forms will be accepted by the Committee on Awards and Scholarships, 570 Cumberland Avenue, Syracuse, New York 13210, on or before April 1, 1966.

1966 Bard Awards
Program Announced

The Fourth Annual Bard Awards Program for Excellence in Architecture and Urban Design was announced by The City Club of New York Albert S. Bard Civic Award Trust Fund. The purpose of the program, is to encourage and promote excellence in architecture and urban design in New York City. Its name honors the late Albert S. Bard, former Trustee of The City Club of New York, who for 60 years fought vigorously for a better, more beautiful city.

The Bard Award Trust Fund is again in 1966 joined in the sponsorship of the Program by the J. M. Kaplan Fund, Inc., established by J. M. Kaplan, a member of The City Club, Chairman of the Board of the New School for Social Research, and a sponsor of its new Center for New York City Affairs.

The Bard Awards Program first broke into the news in 1963 when its jury of expert architects concluded that none of the public buildings eligible for consideration were worthy of an award for excellence in design. In the following two years, with the focus of the Program alternately on privately and then again on publicly sponsored buildings, First Honor Awards were made to several of New York City’s most outstanding projects. These included: the Pepsi Cola Building by Skidmore, Owings & Merrill, Kips Bay Plaza Apartments by I. M. Pei & Associates, and Warren Weaver Hall at New York University by Warner Burns Toan Lunde. The 1965 Jury also awarded a Special Citation for Landmarks Preservation to the Marquesa de Cuevas for her successful efforts in saving the Pyne-Davison Row on upper Park Avenue. These awards were published in the May-June 1965 issue of the Empire State Architect.

The subject of the 1966 Awards Program will be privately sponsored buildings completed since January 1, 1964 within the five boroughs of New York City. Entries may be submitted by the owners, the architects or just admirers, and must be received at The City Club of New York, 6 West 48th Street, before February 18, 1966. Judging will take place at City Club headquarters on February 28. As in the past, the Jury will visit a number of the projects being considered before making their final selections for awards.

(continued on page 38)
"SAME AS SEVEN ONE- STORY BUILDINGS"
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Says the project manager for Miamiview Apartments.
"We could have gotten a building like this in other ways, a concrete frame and poured floors, for example. But this would mean a forest of shores while the next floor was curing.
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"Another thing. This saves total construction time. I guess the boss is happy we could start moving people in a month or so early.

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"Of course we have to build an economical structure, but our big objective is to have apartments that hold onto tenants and build a good reputation. We think we have that kind of building.
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38 / EMPIRE STATE ARCHITECT — MARCH-APRIL, 1966
1966 BARD AWARDS (continued)

The judges for the 1966 Bard Awards will be four of the nation's most creative and respected architects, including: Ulrich Franzen AIA, John MacL. Johansen AIA, Albert Mayer GAIA and Paul M. Rudolph AIA. Representing the sponsors on the Jury will be Sidney W. Dean, Jr., a Vice-President of The City Club. Leon Brand AIA, also a Vice-President of the Club, is serving as Chairman of The Bard Awards Program.

Austria Honors Architect Gerhard Karplus, A.I.A.

The President of Austria, Franz Jonas, has bestowed the Gold Medal of Merit on Architect Gerhard E. Karplus for services to the Republic of Austria. The presentation was made on behalf of the President by Johannes G. Willfort, Consul General of Austria, in a ceremony held in New York, on January 14, 1966.

Architect Karplus was born and grew up in Vienna, receiving his degree in architecture and construction engineering in 1933. He worked with his father, the late distinguished architect Dr. Arnold Karplus, before coming to the United States in 1938. During World War II Gerhard Karplus served in the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in the Far East.

Practicing since 1946 in his own office, his work includes residences, offices, interiors, department stores, industrial and office buildings. At present his office is engaged in the design and supervision of several large offices and factory buildings in several states. Mr. Karplus has also executed various installations in Austrian Government buildings in New York.

Mr. Karplus is a member of the N.Y. Chapter A.I.A., serving as Vice Chairman of its House Consulting Committee, and is a member of the New York State Association of Architects.

SUPPLEMENTARY LEGISLATIVE REPORT

March 28, 1966

One of our Statute of Limitations bills, A.I. 5427, sponsored jointly by ourselves and the consulting engineers, and guided by Assemblyman Joseph Corso, was passed by the Assembly. The bill is now in the Senate Codes Committee, of which Senator Speno who introduced the companion bill, S.I. 4048, is chairman. We urge everyone to send communications to the Hon. Edward Speno, State Capitol, Albany, New York, requesting favorable consideration of the Corso bill, A.I. 5427, Pr. 5666, since it has already passed the Assembly. Every profession, except architects and engineers, has the protection of a statute based on malpractice (3 years) and this includes lawyers and doctors. The design professions require similar protection from actions based on alleged defects in plans and specifications that may lead to personal injury and property damage. The Speno-Corso bills, if enacted, will establish for the first time a fair and equitable method of determining professional liability. In the past such liability extended practically forever with no time limitations. Let your legislators know too. Both houses of the Legislature are expected to recess for the Easter holidays and reconvene on Monday, April 18th.

SUPPLEMENTARY LEGISLATIVE REPORT (continued)

Why the growing trend to Bradley Duo Washfountains?

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Representatives in Albany, Buffalo, New York City and Rochester.

EMPIRE STATE ARCHITECT - MARCH-APRIL, 1966 / 39
SUPPLEMENTARY LEGISLATIVE REPORT (Continued)

ANOTHER LIMITATIONS BILL – S.I. 3377, Greenberg, in Codes Committee, is also a six year bill applicable to the design profession and to real property improvements, where there are alleged defects causing personal injury and/or property damage. This is almost but not quite similar to ours, but on advice of counsel we are asked to defeat this bill since it is not as well drawn as the Spino-Corso bills and also involves real property. ACTION: Opposed for reasons stated.

STATE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT BILLS – S.I. 3529, B. Smith: A.I. 5150, Passannante, which would amend Education Law generally have been amended slightly and both have been reported out of committee, which means they will come up for a vote either this week or after the recess. Your Legislative Committee joins with NYSAP in urging the defeat of these bills, since there are many objectionable features in the bills and about which not a single profession so affected was consulted in advance of their introduction. We shall however continue to study many of their provisions so that a suitable bill upon which we can all agree may be introduced at the next session of the Legislature.

EDUCATION LAW, ENGINEERS – A companion bill, S.I. 4503, Rules, was introduced to A.I. 5581 in the Assembly, at the request of the New York State Society of Professional Engineers. While there are many desirable amendments to the engineer’s law, we are still withholding our support in view of the fact that there are many changes also affecting architects which have not been reconciled with the architects’ law. We are recommending that no action be taken by the Legislature at this session.

LICENSES, REGISTRATION, USE – A.I. 1084, Passannante, relative to unauthorized use of titles not approved by government sanction, has passed the Assembly and is now in the Senate Education Committee. We approve.

370 EMPIRE STATE ARCHITECT MARCH-APRIL, 1966

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Your Association ...</th>
<th>NEW YORK STATE ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS, INCORPORATED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Your Administrators ...</td>
<td>TER BUSH &amp; POWELL, Inc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Your Insurance Company ...</td>
<td>CONTINENTAL CASUALTY CO. of Chicago, Ill.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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This is a proud collection. These are our best, quarried here and available now for your most important commissions. And the American Collection is complete—beautiful whites and greens and blacks from Vermont, browns and beiges and pinks from Tennessee. Some have soft traces of color, others are veined with bold slashes of color. Each is sound as a dollar, finished to the highest standards of quality and workmanship in the world.

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BRANCHES and SALES OFFICES
Let the Shoemaker Tend to His Last
And the Cook to His Kitchen

An architect was retained by a local Board of
Education to design a new elementary school. Com­plete soil tests were made at the proposed building
site and the data furnished to the architect's consult­ing structural engineer.

Because the substrata was very soft, the struc­
tural engineer drew up three alternative foundation
plans for consideration by the architect and the
School Board. Without consulting the School Board,
the architect chose the plan with the lowest initial
cost. He then made a number of modifications, includ­
ing the elimination of transverse grade beams which
were designed to support the slab floor of the School.
The architect's reason for eliminating the transverse
grade beams was to bring the cost of the project to
within the very tight budget established by the
School Board. The structural engineer was not con­
sulted concerning the elimination of the transverse
grade beams.

When the school was completed, the entire
structure settled rapidly and unevenly and damages
of more than $50,000 resulted. It was held that the
engineer had properly prepared the original plans.
Since he had not been consulted concerning the modi­
fications, he was held free from any responsibility.
The School Board agreed to contribute approximately
$22,000 on the theory that it would have had to
spend approximately this amount for a properly de­
designed foundation. The architect was held liable for
the remaining cost of $28,000.

POINTS TO NOTE:
1. If the architect feels that modifications are re­
quired in the work of his consulting engineers,
such design changes should be worked out by the
consultants with full disclosure of the effect of
such changes.

2. When a choice must be made between budgetary
requirements and proper structural or mechanical
design, the architect should advise the client of
the facts and not permit the budget to control the
safety or adequacy of the structure.
This attractive school structure will be well guarded against the cold draughts of winter. It is one of the first to incorporate Hope's revolutionary new Weatherstripped Steel Windows. Through specially designed continuous Neoprene weatherstripping, Hope's engineers have reduced air infiltration by more than 60% (confirmed by independent laboratory tests). These windows combine the strength and rigidity found only in steel, with an air infiltration rate well within the maximum established for weatherstripped aluminum windows. Here are some of the advantages:

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- Heavy ventilator section permits use of larger ventilators.
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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

March 21, 1966

The January/February 1966 issue of the EMPIRE STATE ARCHITECT contained a report of the Hospital and Health Committee of the New York Chapter entitled “The Effects of Regulatory Agencies on Hospitalization Costs in New York State.” The publication of this report is unfortunate and poorly timed.

Article 28 of the Public Health Law enacted by the 1965 Legislature has changed the procedures relating to the approval of hospital construction. The new procedures and standards were effective as of February 1, 1966. We have been trying to publicize this change and the above article gives the impression that the old procedures are still valid.

We are enclosing for your information one copy of each of the following pertaining to new construction:

1) Article 28 of the Public Health Law
2) Part 710, “Approval of Hospital Construction”
3) Part 711, “Standards of Construction”
4) “Public Health Service Regulations—Part 53”

This material is available to anyone concerned with the construction of hospitals and related medical facilities. If you have any question please let us know.

Irving A. Mennen, A.I.A. Director
Bureau of Hospital Construction Services

January 6, 1966

I had the thought that the material which I compiled for my students, in my class in “Professional Practice of Architecture” might be useful to the profession in the State.

If you feel this to be so, you may wish to publish it. No doubt there may be omissions, and possibly some minor errors.

Very truly yours,

GILBERT R. BISCHOFF
Associate Professor
The City College of
The City University of New York

INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

Anchor Concrete .................................................. 38
Belden Brick .......................................................... 45
Blue Prints ............................................................. 37
Bradley Washfountain Co. ......................................... 39
Buffalo Perlite Corp. ............................................... 35
Ceco Corporation .................................................... 8, 9
Con Edison ............................................................. 11
Dur-O-Wall ........................................................... 2nd Cover
Draper Daniels Inc.
Fenestra Inc. .......................................................... 5
H. H. Sullivan .......................................................... 7
Harry T. Campbell Son’s Corp. .................................... 30
Hawks Drinking Faucet Co. ......................................... 36
Haughton Elevator Co. .............................................. 1
Hopes Windows Inc. ............................................... 44
Hopes Windows Inc. ............................................... 44
H. H. Sullivan .......................................................... 7
Libby, Owens, Ford Glass Co. ....................................... 2
Mid State Concrete Plank ......................................... 32
Murphy Door Bed .................................................... 43
New York State Concrete Masonry Assoc. .................. 41
Abbey & Co.
Peele Company ....................................................... 4
Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. ......................................... 20, 21
Portland Cement Association .................................... 31
J. Walter Thompson Co.
Rubberoid Co. ....................................................... 4th Cover
Kastor, Foote, Hilton & Atherton, Inc.
Saxe Welded Connections ......................................... 37
Stark Ceramics Inc. .................................................. 3rd Cover
Belden, Frenz, Lehman, Inc.
Ter Bush Powell, Inc. ............................................... 40
Vermont Marble Co. ............................................... 42
Chambers Wittell & Moore Co., Inc.
Woodco Corp. ....................................................... 10
Krate, Weinberger, Inc.
Wooster Products ................................................... 34
McDaniel, Fisher & Spellman Co.
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